

SUBMARINES FOILED BY VIGILANT DESTROYERS IN ATTEMPT ON CONVOY

Troop Ships Attacked Last Sunday But Assaults Were Beaten Off—No Ships Were Lost—Red Cross Party on Vessels.

London, Thursday, June 6.—German submarines were foiled in their attempts against a convoy which included ships carrying American troops and American Red Cross workers, according to the Rev. Father Joseph Wareing, of Baltimore, one of the Red Cross party and who arrived in London yesterday.

The protecting destroyers got into action quickly on two occasions last Sunday, but Father Wareing did not know whether any submarine had been sunk.

To the Associated Press Father Wareing, who had a trying experience following the torpedoing of the British steamer *Laconia* in February, 1917, said:

"Soon after we reached the danger zone our convoy was attacked by German submarines and for a few minutes I thought I was in for another experience of the same kind as I had on the *Laconia*. The exact number of the enemy U-boats was not determined, but at least two were seen.

"We had a lively escort of British destroyers, however, and they were on the trail of the periscope like a flash. Guns and depth bombs began popping like giant firecrackers. Fifteen depth bombs were dropped into the nest of the submarine. Whether any submarine was sunk I cannot say, for we were on a fast ship and enveloped in smoke, but I know we did not lose a single ship. Our convoy carried a large number of American troops—I cannot tell you how many."

After the sinking of the *Laconia* on Feb. 26, 1917, the Rev. Father Wareing was in the same lifeboat with Mrs. Mary E. Hoy of Chicago and her daughter, Miss Elizabeth Hoy. Mrs. Hoy and her daughter both died of exposure and were buried at sea.

Among the other members of the Red Cross party were Prof. Dexter of Panama, Prof. Whitford Shelton of the University of Pittsburgh, the Rev. William Colton of Tarrytown, N. Y., the Rev. Robert Coupland of New Orleans, the Rev. James Conover of East Greenwich, R. I., and Elton Clark of Boston.

TORRINGTON MAN WILL BE SHIPPED TO CAMP DEVENS

Torrington, June 7.—Victor Kulesza, 28, employed as a bartender, was arrested here today as a deserter. He will be taken to Camp Devens tomorrow. Kulesza refused to appear before the Military Exemption board for examination and defied the board to draft him into service. The case was brought to the attention of Adj. Gen. Cole, who gave Kulesza until yesterday to appear for examination. When Kulesza refused to appear he was adjudged a deserter.

Joseph R. Connolly, a Cuban, was taken into custody here today because of his failure to register for the draft. He claimed that he came here 10 months ago and had heard nothing about the draft and was not even certain that the country was at war.

SEIZE SHIPMENT OF WHEAT FLOUR

Torrington, June 8.—A shipment of 290 pounds of wheat flour, consigned to Eliza Baker, a Torrington farmer, was seized this afternoon by the local food administrator, George H. Atkins. Baker claimed that the flour was sent to him by a friend in New York city. No substitutes accompanied the flour. There are eight persons in Baker's family and under the federal food regulations he would be permitted to receive a maximum of 48 pounds of wheat flour.

CAMPBELL ON CASUALTY LIST

Goldendale, Wash., June 8.—Prof. W. W. Campbell of Lack Observatory on Mount Hamilton, Cal., who is here to study the phenomena of today's solar eclipse, received a cablegram from France today saying that his son, Douglas Campbell, an American aviator, was slightly wounded. Campbell is the first American ace.

INCREASE CHARGES

Washington, June 8.—Local switching charges are to be increased June 25 under the same rules applicable to other shipping, the Railroad Administration announced today.

HUSTIS TO HAVE CHARGE OF NEW ENGLAND ROADS

APPOINTED DISTRICT DIRECTOR OF RAILROADS BY REGIONAL DIRECTOR—PRESIDENT OF BOSTON & MAINE.

New York, June 8.—The appointment of James H. Hustis, president of the Boston & Maine Railroad, and Harry A. Worcester as district directors of railroads was announced here today by Alfred H. Smith, regional director of eastern railroads.

Mr. Hustis will have charge of the New England roads, with offices in the South station, Boston, his district including all the rail carriers under federal control in New England and such portions of these roads as extend into New York state and Canada.

Mr. Worcester will be director of the Ohio-Indiana district, with offices in Cincinnati, embracing federal controlled roads in the eastern region west of Pittsburgh and the Ohio river and south of the main line of the Erie railroad.

LEPROUS PATIENT TAKEN FROM WEST END FACTORY

STATE COUNCIL DESIRES DATA ON ALIEN PROPERTY

If there is any enemy-owned property within the borders of the State of Connecticut, the Connecticut State Council of Defense wants to know about it, according to information given to the press by the Council.

The Council of National Defense has, at the request of the Alien Property Custodian, requested the state council of defense to secure "the fullest possible information concerning all enemy-owned property in Connecticut, and transmit such information at once to the Council of National Defense."

The state defense council has issued the following request:—"Citizens of Connecticut having any information concerning enemy-owned property in the State of Connecticut are requested to inform this council at once, addressing their letters to the Council at Room 21, State Capitol, Hartford, Connecticut. As fast as such information is received, even though it is unverified, this council will transmit it to the Council of National Defense."

"The Alien Property Custodian is endeavoring to locate all property in the United States owned by 'enemies' or 'allies of enemies'."

"The term 'enemy' as here used includes every person now living within, and every company incorporated within, Germany, Austria-Hungary, and all territory occupied by the armed forces of the Central powers. Similarly the term 'ally of enemy' includes every person now living within, and every company incorporated within, any of the allies of Germany and Austria-Hungary. Residence and not citizenship, is the determining factor. Germans, Austro-Hungarians, Turks, etc., residing in the United States are not by reason of their nationality considered 'enemies' or 'allies of enemies'."

"The general meeting of the Russian-American chamber of commerce deeply conscious of the inestimable loss which has befallen us with the death of our prominent worker and co-member, Mr. Summers, devoting such noble efforts in the great enterprise of strengthening the friendly relations between the people of the United States and Russia, is sending you, Mr. President, the assurance of our deepest devotion to the American people, our unlimited sympathy and esteem and wish for a complete victory over the militaristic caste of Germany."

"The Russian people, after being afflicted with such serious wounds in such a tragic manner, temporarily paralyzing our country, firmly rely on actual support from the Allies in an economic sense, which may prove of special importance in the restoration of normal conditions of Russian life, for the reconstruction of the power of Russia, so that she again may find herself in the ranks of her brave friends and allies in defense of the ideals of humanity, righteousness and liberty so roughly trampled under foot."

RECORD AMOUNT OF WHEAT THIS WINTER, REPORT

Washington, June 7.—Chief interest in the June crop report of the department of agriculture today centered in the production forecast of this year's wheat crop.

A forecast of 572,539,000 bushels of winter wheat was made last month from conditions existing on May 1, when the report showed the plant to be 86.4 per cent. of a normal. Last year on June 1 it was 70.9 and the crop was 418,000,000 bushels, while the 10 year average condition was 80.8 and the production average 252,000,000 bushels.

Spring wheat production last year was 233,000,000 bushels and the condition on June 1 was 91.6, while the 10 year average was 257,000,000 bushels and the condition 93.7.

FOOD EVADER TO PAY \$3,000 TO THE RED CROSS

New York, June 7.—W. T. Harding, a flour broker, with offices in the Produce Exchange building, has been permitted by the Federal Food Board to contribute \$3,000 to the American Red Cross in lieu of a suspension of his license for 30 days. The recommendation, which was approved yesterday by United States Food Administrator Herbert Hoover, followed an investigation as to the business affairs of several brokers having offices in the Produce Exchange building.

When the Harding case was called before the Federal Food Board he was referred to as a dealer "who appeared to pay no attention at all to the regulations of the United States Food Administration." A recommendation that his license be suspended for 30 days was forwarded to Washington by the local food officials, but this was cancelled when the broker pleaded that he be permitted to make a contribution to the Red Cross.

The Food Board's statement, reviewing the Harding case, found him guilty as a jobber of having sold substantial quantities of flour to other jobbers in violation of the rule which forbids resales within the trade; of having sold substantial quantities of flour without substitutes and with insufficient substitutes; of having sold to a certain baker who had no license, and of having sold substantial quantities of flour and substitutes at margins of profit in excess of the margins deemed reasonable by the administration.

SPANIARD FAILS TO REGISTER

Torrington, June 8.—Anselmo Comedoya, a Spaniard, who arrived here today from Yonkers, N. Y., has been taken into custody for having failed to register for the draft.

Frank Manello, of Manello Brothers & Mayerson, New York commission merchants, was killed in an auto accident at Vineland, N. J.

THEODORE HADJES FOUND SUFFERING FROM UNUSUAL CONTAGIOUS DISEASE

NOW HELD AT THE ISOLATION HOSPITAL

State Board of Health Confirms Diagnosis—Came Here From Stamford.

Theodore Hadjes, a Greek, 41 years of age was taken out of one of the West End factories today suffering from leprosy. The case was discovered through a report made to the Board of Health by Dr. H. A. Neuman, 1635 Fairfield avenue. The matter was taken up by Dr. Walter H. Brown who brought the matter to the notice of the State Board of Health and confirmed the diagnosis today.

According to the information gathered in the case by the medical authorities Hadjes has been in Bridgeport for about five years and resided on Warren street. Before coming to this city he worked for the Yale & Towne Co., Stamford. Whether he was suffering from the loathsome disease when he came to this country or not has not been determined up to the present by the health officers.

While the authorities are making preparations to move him to one of the leper colonies, Hadjes is being held at the Isolation Hospital, and the chances are he will be sent to Blackwell's Island, New York, where a colony is located.

The officials of both the Board of Health and the Isolation Hospital are very reticent about the case, but it is hinted that Hadjes contracted the disease through mixing with Orientals and a most rigid search is being made for any other cases which might be either in this section or any part of the state.

Leprosy has been encountered in this section of the country only in isolated cases, but on the Pacific Coast cases are being met with frequently on account of the large Oriental population. The dread disease, which is probably the most terrible and loathsome in the entire gamut of evils the flesh is heir to, is being rapidly stamped out through the thorough isolation of the afflicted and the regulating of the diet of nations. It has frequently been asserted by the leaders of the medical profession that leprosy is the result of eating raw or decomposed fish. For quite a while it was very prevalent in the Hawaiian Islands.

United States army doctors started a campaign to educate the natives in the matter of diet and as a consequence the plague has abated to almost a negligible point in that section.

The appearance of a leper in this section is alarming to the authorities as they are not sure whether there are other cases or not and for that reason a most rigid investigation is about to be started to find out whether Hadjes was able to live in this city for five years if he was suffering from the disease before he came here. If he contracted the disease since coming to Bridgeport the authorities want to find out how he contracted it and toward that end they are investigating all of his associates.

RUTH LAW DENIES STORY THAT SHE IS GERMAN SPY

Washington, June 8.—Miss Ruth Law, the aviatrix, who is in Washington arranging for a license to make further flights in behalf of the Red Cross, talked tonight about reports that she was a German spy.

"The story started in Birmingham, Ala., shortly after I had been there last October giving exhibition flights," said Miss Law. "I was in New Orleans when I got word from friends that it was reported in Birmingham that I had been arrested in Atlanta as a spy. The story has gone all over the country. Everywhere I have appeared it has been circulated. Only recently an official organization in Indiana wrote me that a school teacher had said that I was a German spy. Part of the story is that I usually told is that I am a man disguised as a woman. I thought it a while that these reports were German propaganda, but I came to the conclusion that it would not help the German cause to circulate such stories about me."

Recently it was reported in the East that Miss Law had disappeared, the inference being that she had been arrested. At that time she was giving exhibition flights at Danville and other places in Illinois.

Miss Law said that she was born in Lynn, Mass., and that her people had been in the United States for four or five generations. They came to America from England, she said.

MARRIES 3 TIMES DURING THE WAR

London, June 8.—To have lost two husbands and married a third during the war has been the experience of Lady Michael Wardell, one of London's May Day brides.

She is a daughter of Sir Daniel Cooper, an Australian millionaire. She married first, the late Viscount Northland, who lost his life in active service in 1915, and left a will in which he expressed the hope that his widow would marry again. She fulfilled his hope when she was married to Captain Geoffrey Mills, who was killed a year ago.

Her third husband is also a British officer, holding a commission in the Hussars.

Sixteen aerial defence stations are contemplated in Secretary Baker's new plan.

WOMAN ACCUSED OF BEING AGENT OF THE GERMANS

Madame Victoria Indicted in New York for Violation of Espionage Law.

FIVE ARE HELD TO AWAIT THEIR TRIAL

Jeremiah O'Leary, Sinn Feiner, One of Those Who Were Indicted.

New York, June 8.—Investigations by agents of the department of justice are continued into the alleged activities of the seven persons against whom indictments charging conspiracy to commit treason and conspiracy to commit espionage were returned here yesterday by a federal grand jury. Meanwhile five of the seven are held without bail to await trial. The one woman mentioned in the indictments, Madame Maria K. de Victoria, is a prisoner on Ellis Island, while four of the six men, Carl Rodiger, William Robinson, Albert P. Ertice and Emil Kipper, are confined in the Tombs prison. Two others, Jeremiah O'Leary, prominent American Sinn Feiner, and John T. Ryan, a Buffalo lawyer, are fugitives from justice. The indictments contain the names of two others, Rudolph Binder and Huga Schweitzer, both of whom died during the last year.

Foremost among the five who appeared in court was Madame de Victoria, also known to the federal authorities under various different names. She is accredited as a baroness and reported to be related to the empress of Germany.

Since her arrival in this country shortly before the United States entered the war Madame de Victoria has maintained suites at many of the prominent hotels and it is said, dispensed money with a reckless abandon. To federal authorities she is known as Baroness von Kreschman, Maria von Kreschman, Marie De Vuissiere, Marie Victoria and Miss Clark.

She with Carl Rodiger, also indicted, is accused of being a German spy. Rodiger's aliases include Carl Rodiger, Herman Wessels, Haro Schroeder, H. Schmidt, P. Stamm, H. Stamm, Dillon, and Hudson. It is said that he was formerly a lieutenant commander in the German navy and succeeded in entering this country by means of a fraudulent passport.

Members of the group are accused of assisting Madame de Victoria and Rodiger in establishing means of communication with Germany and preparing chemicals and other ingredients for the manufacture of bombs which were to be placed on wharves, transports and vessels carrying military supplies for the purpose of destroying them.

Two indictments were filed against the defendants. One charges them with conspiracy to commit espionage which provides death as the maximum penalty, or 30 years imprisonment. The other indictment charges conspiracy to commit treason which is punishable by two years imprisonment or a fine of \$10,000.

TO RETALIATE FOR INDIGNITY ON AMERICANS

Mistreatment by Germany of Prisoners Will Bring Swift Reprisal.

Washington, June 8.—Mistreatment by Germany of American prisoners will bring swift retaliation from the United States. This was made clear in the answer of the state department, published today, to the note of Germany, transmitted through the Swiss embassy, offering to exchange Siegfried Paul, a German born naturalized American citizen now serving sentence in Germany, for acting as a Russian spy, for Franz von Rintelen, imprisoned in this country in connection with bomb plots.

The German note intimating that should the offer of exchange be rejected by the United States mistreatment of Americans in Germany might follow, brought a statement from Secretary Lansing that Germany's action would be met promptly. In connection with the publication of the German note and the American reply, a statement issued by the war department shows that there are at present 132 American soldiers in Germany's prison camps, and 216 American civilians interned there. In comparison with approximately 5,000 Germans interned in this country, including 1,310 prisoners of war.

Secretary Lansing, in his communication to the German government, however, made it plain that the United States does not recognize reprisals of physical suffering, but on plain aggravation by Germany it might be brought to adopt such measures.

CORPORAL WOOD BORN IN ELM CITY

New York, June 7.—Corp. Henry B. Wood, listed in today's army casualty list as having been captured by the Germans, was born in New Haven and enlisted there in a Connecticut infantry regiment. He was with his regiment at the Mexican border before it went abroad.

Seven Annapolis ensigns took wives the day after graduation.

ENEMY HAS YIELDED TO THE DETERMINED FIRST THRUST MADE

Salient to Allied Front Has Been Pushed Back and Allied Line is Now Astride of the Clignon River—Points of Vantage Secured North of Stream—Attack Spreads Over a Front of At Least Seven Miles and Allies Have Won Ground With Encouraging Rapidity—German Assaults Repulsed With Heavy Losses.

Allied pressure against the German lines northwest of Chateau Thierry shows no indication of relaxation. The enemy having yielded readily to the first thrust against him on Thursday, the Entente allies are pursuing their pressure and are pushing local operations.

The salient into the Allied front has been pushed back in this process. The Allied line is now astride the Clignon river and points of vantage have been secured north of that stream.

According to reports from the front the attack of Thursday began over a front of about three miles, but the reaction has spread until now it extends from hill 204, west of Chateau Thierry, to Damard, over seven miles to the northwest. Along all this line the Allies have won ground with encouraging rapidity.

The official statement issued by the French war office mentions two violent attacks against the Bouresches le Thiolet line. It is on this section of the new battle line that the American marines have been in action and they probably are still operating here. The fact that both German assaults were repulsed with heavy losses indicates that these Americans are still fighting with their initial vigor.

According to official statements the heights east of Hautevesnes have been taken by the French, which may indicate that a wedge has been driven into the German lines north of the Clignon and that the retirement of the Germans farther north, at Chezy and Damard, may have been accelerated by the danger of being trapped by the rapidly advancing Allies.

Farther north the French have improved their positions in the neighborhood of Ambly, while at Faverolles, in the Villers Cotterets area, a violent bombardment is reported.

Patrol engagements of a minor nature reported from the British front.

American marines and French troops on the sector northwest of Chateau Thierry have driven the Germans back 1-2 miles on a front of six miles and latest reports are that sharp fighting continues. Along the Clignon river the Americans have taken Torcy and Bouresches and the French Veully la Poterie and Vinly. The extremities of the advancing line are marked by Bouresches and Vinly.

On Friday the fighting was on a more desperate character than on Thursday, but the Germans were compelled to give ground, the impetuous marines and French being too much for them. German prisoners taken now exceed 300. As a result of the advance the enemy has been driven back on the river and across it at Vinly. He no longer menaces the height positions south of Veully which form an important part of the barrier holding the Germans from a closer approach to Paris.

On the wing between the Marne and Rheims the French have completed the capture of Bligny. Elsewhere on the salient the infantry fighting has been at a minimum and nowhere have the Germans essayed attacks. The contest is violent west of Rheims along the Marne and north of the Ourcq. In reporting on the fighting northwest of Chateau Thierry on Thursday Berlin says "local attacks by the enemy were repulsed." A German advance near Sarcy, between Rheims and the Marne, in which 300 prisoners were taken, is reported.

French troops on the Flanders salient have improved their positions near Loere. On the Picardy battlefield American troops took prisoners in a raid. There and in the Wivre and in Lorraine the American and German artillery have been active. Anglo-French airmen on Thursday accounted for 35 German aeroplanes and half a dozen observation balloons in addition to dropping more than 60 tons of bombs on targets behind the enemy lines.

Increased activity is reported from the Italian front. In attacks by the Lake Garda and the Piave Italians and French troops captured more than 70 prisoners. Austro-Hungarian troops attempted advances on the Asiago plateau only to be beaten back. At several points along the mountain front enemy patrol parties were repulsed by the Italians.

Paris, June 8.—New progress was made by the French last night in the region between the Marne and the Ourcq, northwest of Chateau Thierry. The war office announced today.

In this sector French troops have pushed their way through Chezy to its eastern outskirts and have reached the western edge of Damard village. In the district south of Veully la Poterie the Germans made two violent attacks along the Bouresches le Thiolet front. The enemy was repulsed with heavy losses in each case.

The statement reads: "South of the Aisne there was great artillery activity, notably in the region of Faverolles. Southeast of Ambly the French improve their positions during the night. South of the Ourcq they continued their pressure and realized new progress."

"The French have carried their lines as far as the western outskirts of Damard and east of Chezy and more than a kilometer north of Veully la Poterie. They have taken about 60 prisoners. "Farther south the Germans made two violent attacks against positions reconquered by the French on the front from Bouresches to Le Thiolet. The French broke these assaults and the enemy suffered heavy losses without obtaining any advantage. "On the rest of the front the night was comparatively calm."

With the British Army in France, June 8.—(By the Associated Press.) Loere Hopsc, which the Germans captured on Wednesday night, was retaken by the French yesterday. They battled their way to this much contested position and completely re-established their original line. The French have thus recovered a more or less serious threat to the village of Loere, which itself is an important defense for Mont Rouge and other hills lying immediately to the west. The Hopsc lies only about 500 yards southeast of Loere and is on rising ground which is but slightly lower than the site of the village.

The enemy has long coveted Loere and retention of the Hopsc would give him a good jumping off place for another assault in the long list which he has delivered against the village.

There were heavy bursts of shelling from German guns at various points along the British front last night, but no unusual operations have been reported.

CONSTANT VIGIL WILL BE CONTINUED AGAINST SUBMARINE ACTIVITIES

Navy Department Has Put Into Effect Plans for Defense of Home Waters—Steamer Vinland Sunk Last Night Latest Disaster Reported.

Putting into effect of the home campaign known to have been formulated some time ago has only been hastened by the visit of raider U-boats to the Atlantic coast. It is the latest dispatch made public by the navy department concerning the raiders was the announcement last night of the sinking last Wednesday of the Norwegian steamer *Vinland* of 1,133 tons, 65 miles off the Virginia capes. The crew of the *Vinland* was landed safely in Cape May, N. J., yesterday. The sinking of the *Vinland* followed that of the British steamer *Harpathian* by nine hours and occurred 35 miles nearer the Virginia coast. Bombs were used to sink the *Vinland*.

Orville Wright said an air raid over New York is highly improbable.